as it is understood that the United States

officers display partisanship rather than a desire to enforce impartially the law. The ex-United States district-attorney South Carolina has written a letter to the

President, suggesting that the prosecutions be stopped, which appears to give color to this view of the situation. The government does not appear to be disposed to pursue a

conservative course in the matter. To-day the attorney-general and the commissioner

of internal revenue held a long consultation

on the subject, and the result was that it was

with Judge Kershaw's decision. Under section 642 of the revised statutes instructions will be issued to the United States district-

attorney and marshal for South Carolina to

SUICIDE OF A BEAST.

The Man Who Tried to Rape His Own

Granddaughter Driven from his

Home like a Vagabond puts

an End to his Life.

PITTSBURG, July 19.-Late yesterday

by loud moans, as of some one in great dis-tresss. The door was forced open, and Lear

most empty. A physician was immediately

A BUFFALO SCANDAL.

The Collector of the Port Charged with

Seducing a Young Lady-Proba-

bility that he will be Removed

from Office.

BUFFALO, July 16 .- For a week or two

east certain circles of Buffalo society have

een a good deal agitated over a scandal in

high life which has not hitherto been men-tioned in the local press, but which cannot

much longer be kept from the public, since

it has been brought to the attention of the authorities at Washington, and is likely to

esult in a change in the office of collector of customs at this port. The following are the

and well-known business-man of this city,

residing in Delaware street, was lately dis-covered to be in an abnormal condition for

an unmarried lady, and, on being called to account by her parents, charged Mr. John Tyler, the collector of Buffalo, with being the

author of her ruin. Mr. Tyler is a married man, somewhat famous for his gallantry,

lector. When confronted with this charge

he put in a general denial to the ears of his

of the girl's father, and admitted the truth

an Irishman of Danville, Pennsylvania, and a laborer on the railroad here, attempted to

rape a white girl five years old, on Saturday,

and was caught in the act, but before the gir

was injured. The trial was held to-day before Justice Rock. As the prisoner was brought

out of jail, James Long, the girl's father, shot at Develin four times, inflicting slight wounds in the shoulder. He also shot Mar-

shal Garnett in the thumb. The prisone

rushed into the court-room, which was crowd-

ed. Long fired one shot in the court-room

but nobody was hurt. Develin ran out an

up the street, pursued by the crowd and Long, who fired once. Develin was captured and citizens summoned to protect him. He was

neld in one thousand dollars bail to appear

before the circuit court of Fayette in August

He could not give bail, and was sent to Fay-

four hundred dollars for assault.

ette to prevent mob law. Long was held in

A young daughter of an old resident

Special to the Chicago Tribune.]

took charge of the body.

Special to New York Times.

letermined practically to take issue at once

MEMPHIS APPEAL

GALLAWAY & KEATING.

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4	One copy, six months, by mail
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Local Notices are twenty cents per line first insertion, fifteen cents per line per week.
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Death and Marriage notices, Funeral notices and
Obligaries, are changed at warder rates. Obituaries, are charged at regular rates. We will not accept any advertisement to follow read-

To Contributors and Correspondents. We solicit letters and communications upon subjects of reperal interest, but such must always be accompanied by a responsible name.

We will not return rejected communications, fai ordering papers changed from one postoffice to another, the names of both postoffices should be

Oir mail-books are kept by postoffices, and not by in lividual names. Specimen copies sent free of charge. All l-tters, communications, or anything else for the APPEAL, should be addressed
GALLaWAY & KEATING.

HEMPHIS APPEAL WEDNESDAY, : JULY 24, 1878

DEMOCRATIC JUDICIAL TICKET.

For the State at Large T JAN, W. DEADERICK, of Hamilton. PETER TURNEY, of Franklin. ROBERT M'FARLAND, of Hamblen. WILLIAM F. COOPER, of Davidson THOMAS J. FREEMAN, of Gibson.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

Sheriff, C. L. ANDERSON. J. E. R. RAY. J. J. RAWLINGS. GEORGE W. WINCHESTER. ROBERT HUTCHINSON. L. B. HORRIGAN. Attorney-General Criminal Court, G. W. GORDON. GEORGE G. DENT. erk_Shelby County Circuit Court, En WORSHAM. FELIX M. JONES. J. A. STREHL. N. C. PERKINS.

ROBERT J. BLACK les-Fitth District. M. T. GARVIN; THOS. GARVEY. T. S. MALLORY.

VENTION. As we read of the action had at the loca educational institutes now being held in various parts of the State, we feel assured that though for the present there is a falling off in supplies, in the sinews of war, the cause of popular education is not lost. When the teachers apply themselves, as in these instances, to excite and maintain a public opinion tavorable to the public education of the children of the State, we rest content that it is only a question of time when there will be a demand, not merely to maintain the present, but for a better system, for better buildings, and for the employment of those only as teachers who can stand a public examination for the places they propose to fill. Beyond the present effect of pleasingly delivered essays and the eclat attendant upon public gatherings, where intellect is supposed to rule, we can see a slowly accumulating public opinion, strongly and school system as a result of these gatherings. The leading teachers of our State who have taken part in these institutes deserve the highest praise. None know better than they how much of inferiority and inability has been employed where nothing but the highest ability could have succeeded. They want to see the profession they adorn elevated in to see the profession they adorn elevated in the self-esteem of its votaries as well as in the sent to that purty a man as capable as Mr. good opinion of the general public. Hence the cryat all the institutes for normal schools. They know that without educated teachers we cannot have educated children. They are, therefore, working in the right chan-The people are watching them and noting their work carefully. They expect much good to come of it, much that will counteract a feeling that has been growing here for some time against public schools. Hence they regard these institutes with favor, and look forward to the educational convention to be held in the second week of next month at Chattanooga as a culminating effort by good men and women in behalf of the children of the State. They know that the establishment of a southern teachers' association cannot fail to exert a wide influence over southern education, and

GRANT.

the spread of knowledge. They therefore

bid the teachers godspeed in their work, sat-

isfied that whatever is for their good must be

most sacred trust in Tennessee.

There is a large and influential class of Republicans-who are no doubt sincere, tooworking to secure the renomination of Grant for President. They are to be found in all the northern and western States, especially the latter, Wisconsin particularly. In this last State the party has been so carefully handled in the interest of the "strong man that it is unanimous for him. Hayes has disgusted the Wisconsin Republicans, the vast majority of them, according to a Globe-Democrat's correspondent, looking upon his administration as an interregnum. The great fraud by which he was foisted upon the people did not bring the return the party expected, and the cry of "civil-service reform" has proved a delusion and a snare. He has been a failaccomplished nothing, such as he promised through his so-called southern policy, toward disintegrating the Democratic party. He is indeed a failure. And since Blaine and Coabling accompany limited leasted to the companion. If one dead fly causes the apothector with such are evil companion. If one dead fly causes the apothector with such are evil companion. If one dead fly causes the apothector with such are evil companion. If one dead fly causes the apothector with such are evil companion. If one dead fly causes the apothector with such are evil companion. If one dead fly causes the apothector with such are evil companion. If one dead fly causes the apothector with such are evil companion. If one dead fly causes the apothector with such are evil companion. If one dead fly causes the apothector with such are evil companion. If one dead fly causes the apothector with such are evil companion. If one dead fly causes the apothector with such are evil companion. If one dead fly causes the apothector with such are evil companion. If one dead fly causes the apothector with such are evil companion. If one dead fly causes the apothector with such are evil companion. If one dead fly causes the apothector with such are evil companion. If one dead fly causes the apothector with such are evil companion. If one dead fly causes the apothector with such are evil companion. If one dead fly causes the apothector with such are evil companion. If one dead fly causes the apothector with such are evil companion. If one dead fly causes the apothector with such are evil companion. If one dead fly causes the apothector with such are evil companion. If one dead fly causes the apothector with such are evil companion. If one dead fly causes the apothector with such are evil companion. If one dead fly causes the apothector with such are evil at the churches to every some and the churchestor with such are evil at the churchestor Conkling are not available, and all the rest of the Presidential timber in the Radical reser- the vation is more or less rotten, recourse is had to Grant, whom it is thought they can earry through in spite of his awful load of crime

The glass-works are run on the co-operative plan, twenty glass-blowers being interested. The losses are fully covered by insurance. and criminals. He is to be started out on The fire caught from an oven in the foundry. the plea that, to crush the attempt of the Democratic party to get hold of the national government, is to crush, as John Sherman, the infamous, says, a second rebellion. The correspondent above referred to, writing from

Milwankee, says: The chief reason for the powerful and rapidly growing sentiment in favor of Grant's candidacy in 1880 is to be found in the threatening attitude assumed by the solid south, the Democracy and the Greenbackers, Nationals and other revolutionists. The danger is felt by all. * They want to see a chief growith which will have some influence. see a chief executive who will have some influ see a chief executive who will have some influence in the adm nistration of affairs. They want a man with backbone, with a clear, level head, with judgment enough to pick out wise advisers, with experience in governmental matters. I hat man is Grant. Speaking on this subject this morning a very prominent Republican, who was never an office-seeker and was once an Independent, said: "What we need is a man whose word can be depended on. When Grant was President and Issued a proc amation everybody knew that he meant just what he said. He might be wrong, but he was always there. His proclamations wrong, but he was always there. His proclamations a companies.

meant business. He would be a power to prevent the robbert proposed by the inflationists and repudiationists, now making so much noise. He would be death to the southern claims. His words nave weight with the country. His fame has gone abroad and filled the earth. I tell you Wisconsin will send a relling delegation to the next c avention for U. S. Grant, and don't you forget it." This is a fair sample of the way they talk here. You can judge for rourself what it means.

This is a picture of the strong man over again-the man on horseback, the silent man, the grim warrior, who alone can cope with the terrible southerners. Let him come; we have met him and know him. He has no terrors for us. We read of his hob-nobbing | How it May be Prevented-Either Let with lords and ladies, princes and princesses, kings and queens, emperors and empresses, without special feeling one way or the other. Bad as he is, he is quite as good as those who entertain him, and as for his candidacy we are satisfied he would be much easier to beat than even De Golyar Garfield. We are satisfied, the Globe-Democrat and the whisky thieves to the contrary notwithstanding, that the country has had all it is going to have or wants to have of Grantism. The foretaste of Democratic reform and economy furnished by the house, in spite of the Radical senate, has whetted the public appetite. It wants more

of so good a thing, and will have it. THE COLORED VOTERS BOLTING. There is trouble among the Nationals. Since the withdrawal of Garrett and Bigelow, the candidates nominated by the Republicans, many negroes have expressed a determination to bolt the National ticket. The blacks cannot be deluded by the game of duplicity which is to be played. In order to secure Democratic votes, the ticket is called National among Democrats, and when electioneering among the blacks it is called a Republican ticket, and the names of those old malignant Republicans, Kortrecht and Pierce, are referred to as evidence. Such fraud and duplicity have disgusted many colored voters. who openly avow their determination to vote the straight Democratic ticket, composed of men who openly and honestly avow their party allegiance. The blacks throughout the south have expressed their determination to no longer be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for Radical office-seekers.

In Alabama, Arkansas and North Carolina the Republican committees have met and formally dissolved the Republican party. The Radicals in Tennessee and Mississippi will make no organized contest against the Democratic party. But they will endeavor to transfer the colored vote to the Nationals, under whose banner they hope to divide and defeat the Democracy, and thus restore the Radicals to power. But the colored voter will follow none but the Republican banner. In Charleston, South Carolina, the blacks have cut loose from the disreputable white crew who have hithwhite men to apply to people whom they can tions in the eyes of some of the inhabitants trust rather than the adventurers who care nothing for them, except to trade their votes. The leaders of the Republican party in Charleston, with the bigamous Bowen at blood-curdling novel; but it is also said that he is a vulgar thief and a general ruffian heartily welcomed. In St. Louis we see the same manifestation of independence among the blacks. The colored voters of St. Louis SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL CONhave presented the name of J. Milton Turner as a candidate for congress. The St.

Louis Tribune, the organ of the blacks, says: Although it is loudly asserted that certain white Republicans high in machine party confidence will refuse to lend their assent to his nomination, we are not yet prepared un-til future developments establish the fact to accept it as true. That this weapon has been often used by the Democratic party to show that we were unwise in paying unyielding homage to the Republican party, and that that party would under no circumstances assist our aspirations to high political trust is also true. That Mr. Turner's candidacy for the nomination to congress affords ample scope to test the sincerity of our white Re-publican friends and to disprove the position who were prominent in the last Presidential | be to receive and purchase at fifty cents election, and it is therefore no longer our purpose to remain as "hewers of wood and drawers of water." Our political independence must be asserted, and what is still more our votes must be respected. We cannot command respect so long as we allow our white Republican friends for the advantages of such a convenient, lawto lead us by the nose. The time has come | ful and open market they would bind themwhen we must acquit ourselves like men, and selves to see to it that no one should evade not permit ourselves to be constantly casting the law or sell to other than the government our votes for those who care nothing for us agent. The present offenders would thereafter an election is over. We desire that our position should be clearly stated and correctly and for the rest it may be added that the understood. We claim no superior in our devotion to the Republican party, and we in-

Turner is acknowledged to be, our wishes should be consulted and respected. The colored voters in every part of the country are manifesting the same spirit. In the mongrel ticket opposing the Democratic nominees, the blacks complain that they were not allowed representation corresponding with the large vote they were expected to cast for the ticket. The result is a convention was called and the colored Republicans demanded additional representation. This demand the Nationals refused to recognize, and the result is thousands of negroes will vote the Democratic ticket. The Nationals are building their hopes of success upon a solid colored vote. But they will discover their mistake. The blacks know that they are an important factor in politics, and they demand representation in the selection of candidates corresponding with the vote they tend to the improvement of our schools and cast. They have discovered that they cannot secure respect and justice until they deserve both. They are not wedded to the Democratic party, but in this election will vote for profitable to the children of the State, the its nominees in rebuke of those who have re-

pudiated the candidates selected by the

FIRE BRIEFS.

Agricultural Works Destroyed.

DETROIT, July 22.—A fire at Grand Rapids to-day destroyed Dean & Son's agricultural works. Loss, from four to six thousand lollars; insured, three thousand dollars. A Planing-Mill and Elevator Burned. CHICAGO, July 22 .- Shortly after midnight a fire broke out in the planing-mill owned by W. E. Frost & Co., on Sixteenth and Clark streets, which was totally destroyed. An elevator owned by Howe & M'Mullen, of Boston, was also burned, but as it was empty the loss upon it will not exceed eight thousand dollars. The loss on the mill is twelve

of the surrounding buildings scorched. Johnson glass company, limited, located a square distant, caught fire from the sparks of foundry fire, and also burnt out. The pans and kettles at their own tails. Ignorant loss here is about eight thousand dollars.

A 835,000 Loss.

DEFIANCE, O., July 22 .- This evening, at ten o'clock, a fire broke out in Kie Numan's livery stable, and at this hour (half-past twelve o'clock in the morning) is still raging, having already destroyed seven buildings, among them the Crosby house. The fire is now beyond the control of the firemen, and Fort Wayne and Napoleon have been telegraphed to for engines, which are now on the way here. The following is a list of the sufferers so far; Crosby house, owned and occu-pied by Michael Shultz; W. A. Sumner, jew-eler; Henry Beltner, boots and shoes; Nu-man, livery stable; John Schneider, saloon; Hill & Myers, law office; C. Siebert, saloon;

THE MOONSHINERS

In the South a Source of Great Annoyance, Expense and Trouble to the Government-It was Always So -They All did it.

the Farmers Distill for Home Consumption Free of Charge, or for a Nominal Tax.

New York Herald: From day to day the papers publish stories of the difficulties enountered by the internal revenue officers in collecting the tax on distilled liquors in vari-ous districts of the south. Tales of a similar tenor come from South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. The men who make "moonshine" on the mountains are surprised in their lairs by a deputy-collector's posse, and a still is destroyed after a hand-tohand encounter, from which some of the officers and some of the "moonshiners" generally carry away an ounce or two of lead in their bodies. Furthermore, the case is complicated by the State courts occasionally coming the assistance of the whisky men of the mountains by indicting and holding for murler any officer who kills a "moonshiner." The duty of the officers is, therefore, at present, a difficult one. The tendency to resist by force the revenue laws on whisky is historic. It, of course, reaches its most dangerous form in wild and sparse-ly settled regions, whose inhabitants would as soon fight as eat. It originated in the mountainous regions of Ireland and Scotland in the last century, and n the former country whisky which had "never been blasted by a gauger's eye" was doubly dear to the bibulous. First, because it was whisky; and, second, because it gave no monetary comfort to the enemy-England. Many a gauger bit the dust in those heroic days, and many a mountaineer died in the heather for the sake of his potheen still. There was more or less of a patriotic halo around the "moonshiner" of that period. The ingenuity of a quick-witted people was directed to conveying the product of the illicit stills to the place where it would do the most good. While insurrections were only occasional, the war on the gaugers went on without ceasing. In our own country the opposition to a tax on whisky produced in 1794 an insurrectionary state of affairs in western Pennsylvania, which Alexander Hamilton, then secretary of the treasury, characterized as threatening "the foundation of the government and the Union." Houses were burned, officers tarred and feathered, men killed, and at one time seven thousand "whisky boys" marched on Pittsburg, which narrowly escaped destruc-tion at their bands. Washington, however, sent an army of fifteen thousand militia from the neighboring States into the disaffected district, and the "war" ended without a blow. There is not much chance of the scaterto carried them in their pockets. They tered "moonshiners" of the south requiring propose hereafter to do some thinking for such wholesale treatment, but it is worth nothemselves, and when they seek counsel from ticing that some of them, such as Redmond of South Carolina, are taking heroic propor

which so many of such "heroes" prove to be any signs of revolt against their rule are to be on close examination. Instead of talking of seuding a regiment or an army of marshals, let the government try Moody and Murphy on the recalcitrant "moonshiners." That would be something new to the south. HOW TO PREVENT MOONSHINE DISTILLING Greenville (S. C.) correspondence of the Charleston News: The one plan most generally agreed upon, for obvious reasons, briefly stated, is that each farmer in this ancient and was a retired officer of the regular army istilling region shall be allowed to distill, on half-pay when he was appointed collector free of taxation, a certain quantity of whisky under General Grant's administration. He from grain of his own raising only. This lost an arm in the war of the rebellion, and has from grain of his own raising only. This lost an arm in the war of the rebellion, and has would certainly solve the whole problem at been a satisfactory and rather popular colonce. A second plan is to modify the above in so far as to require a smaller tax than that now imposed to be paid upon every gallon so made. The distillers declare that if allowed to distill their crops without molestation, and in their own simple way, they would of the accusation. However that may be cheerfully pay, as they could afford to pay for the facts were communicated to Presider the privilege, a tax of fifty cents per gallon. A third plan is for the government to estabtaken by the Democratic party, all fair-minded persons must agree. That we are a large factor in the party, so far as political strength or along the lines of convenient railroads, lish bonded warehouses of requisite capacity is concerned, has been fully accepted by those | with officers in charge whose duty it should

is, a vulgar thief and a general ruthan

the facts were communicated to Presiden Hayes by some friend of the family, said to be S. S. Guthrie, an old acquaintance of the President, formerly a resident of Ohio, but now a resident of Buffalo, and an agent of the treasury department was forthwith sent here to investigate them. He is reported to have convinced himself of their truth, and to have informed Mr. Tyler of the necessity of his immediately "rising to explain." asked for time till to-morrow to make his explanation or denial, and the story of both ides will then be reported to Washington The girl's statement is generally credited here by those who have become cognizant o he scandal, and it is believed that Mr. Tyler will be soon removed and a new collector appointed to his place. This has enlisted the interest of politicians in the scandal, and speculation is now rife as to who will be Tyler's successor. Some say that Guthrie is a candidate, basing his government could resell to wholesale dealers at such an advance as to include the price of the laims on his Ohio nativity, which is considered a strong card with the present ad-ministration; but he already holds a good necessary stamps, even at the rate of ninety cents per gallon. What is to be done if conplace here in the employ of the Erie railway, he being a brother-in-law of Mr. Jewitt. The gress declines to adopt any of the plans above ubmitted, or some other and possibly better, for the accomplishment of the same ends? In view of this contingency, it is proper to remark that if it shall be determined to connew appointee will probably be Ex Mayor Brush, or Ex-Sheriff Weber, or the present eputy-collector, C. C. Canbee. Some of the riends of Tyler sneer at the idea of his retinue the present policy of repression, instead of attempting to remove the cause of the pracnoval on such a charge, and say that if Pres tice in question, it will yet be necessary to dent Hayes undertakes to remove all the provide some other system for the more hu-mane and effectual execution of even that polgovernment employes whose morals do not come up to the Sunday-school standard, he will require an additional clerical force to icy. To do this would also require some important changes to be made, and suggestions make out commissions for the new appointees. are again in order. It may be suggested then, in the first place, that all plans in fur-therance of such a policy will fail to accom-plish the ultimate end in view, which is the There are said to be, however, some aggravating circumstances connected with the charge against the Buffalo collector. The girl is motherless, and has been considered rather weak-minded. She is now at a lyingtotal suppression of the practice at which it is aimed. The field is too large, too difficult in retreat near New York. and too well occupied to admit of being cleared of the illegal constructions in it by any force Attempted Rape-A Freuzied Father. Special to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. GLASGOW, Mo., July 15.-John Develin

short of an army numerous enough to cover and watch every point, every glen, and cave, and branch, and bowlder, and hillside, and thicket within its limits. A thousand stills might be successfully conducted for years within a few hundred yards of these mountain roads, and their presence would never be so much as suspected by officers hunting for them, who would certainly pass them every day of their lives without being any wiser for their search. The few that have been found heretofore have, in every instance, been pointed out by informers, and this class is growing smaller continually for many reasons, among which may be casually mentioned the sudden deaths and woundings of its numbers. The present system is, therefore, and is con-fessed to be, an ignoble failure, and would have to be abandoned and some other substituted in its place to secure even comparatively successful results. The first essential of such a new system would be to employ more intelligent and better men on the force intrusted with the work. A second essential would be to appoint even these men from the ranks of the best citizens of the disaffected regions itself, since a moonshine who would not long hesitate to shoot down a stranger, or even a fellow-citizen of humble origin, would hesitate very long to kill a man of influence and standing, whose death would rouse the public sentiment of the whole county against him. This plan has never been fully

men of the community.

Special to the Baltimore Sun.

CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION.

past there has been a serious conflict of juris-diction between the Federal government and

dred citizens signed Long's bond. The Mississippi Baptists in State Con-Special to the New Orleans Times. SUMMIT, MISS., July 20.—The Mississipp Baptist State convention at Sammit, at which about two hundred delegates and ministers are present from all portions of the State, has been in session since Wednesday. There to fitteen thousand dollars; insurance eight thousand dollars. Some freight-cars and telegraph-poles were also burned and a few tried; even in part it has been tacked on to the overshadowing one complained of, and its failure must be attributed solely to the and other States. Important reports have effects of its connection with such ar evil been made on general education and foreign reputation, but have returned home with their own badly damaged, and with sounding Ratcliff, corresponding secretary; Dr. M. W. Phillips, treasurer. Refreshing rains to-day have cooled the atmosphere. and inefficient, and even notoriously bad officers and strangers, have been thoroughly tried and have failed. Let them stand aside and give place for a while to better men, and

The Minnesota Grain Crop. ST. PAUL, July 22.-Dispatches to the Pioneer Press from the heaviest wheat-growing counties represent a probable loss to the crop from the rains and hot weather of from twenty to forty per cent. In Goodhue, the first county in the State in the amount of WASHINGTON, July 18 .- For some time wheat produced, the damage from blight is estimated at from fifty to seventy-five per cent., and many fields will only yield from five to ten bushels to the acre. Harvesting commences to-morrow in many places.

The revenue officers have, in the pursuit of their duty, as claimed, been arrested by the State officers on charges of violations of the Bennett's Excursion to the North Pole. New York, July 22.-James Gordon Bennett is in communication with the navy de-State laws, and a number of them are now held in custody. Motions to transfer the cases to the Federal courts have been made. The commissioner of internal revenue has been advised that Judge Kershaw, of Sonth Carolina, has in an elaborate opinion denied cases to the navy department formish officers and sending her to the north pole by way of Spitzbergen, asking only that the navy department formish officers and provides the navy department formish officers. T. Bowman, barber. The loss will reach thirty-five thousand dollars; insurance, twenty-eight thousand dollars, mostly in small amounts in New York and New England State courts. A very excited feeling prevails amounts in New York and New England State courts. A very excited feeling prevails at the navy department furnish officers, men and provisions for the voyage. The Jeannette, which Mr. Bennett has fitted out for the Arctic seas by way of Behring's pumphlets containing remarkable cures address Missisquoi spaining remarkable cures address straits, is now on her way to San Fracisco. in South Carolina in reference to these cases, straits, is now on her way to San Fracisco.

BEN BUTLER

Tells Just What is the Matter with the Red-Hot Communists, the Workingmen and the Nationalists, of whom he is which.

He Defines the Word "National," and Declares himself in Unequivocal Terms-Whereas the Knowtake the necessary steps to recover possession of certain revenue officials now held in cus-tody of the State courts. If the State courts nothings Failed, the Nationals Must be remain firm serious trouble will be apt to Successful.

New Yorlk World: A World reporter aid good morning to General Butler, in his rooms at the Fifth Avenue hotel, yesterday, soon after the arrival of the Essex statesman in the city. General Butler was cool and colarless, sitting in his slippers, driving a fan briskly, and applying himself occasionally to a conveniently-placed pitcher and tumbler He said good morning, and intimated that he had really nothing more to say. In spite afternoon a man named Stephen Lear, of Coshocton, Ohio, registered at the Fifth Avenue notel. He retired to bed at an early of the heat the World reporter mentioned the National party. "I do not know what the National party may be," said General Butler. "I never knew there was any such hour, and nothing more was seen of him unil about four o'clock this morning, when the

party. Don't you confuse the Nationals, who night clerk's attention was called to his room do exist everywhere, with the National party, which so far has not been called into exist ence-an organization for which there is no necessity? The ballot-box will exist, and the was found lying upon the floor in an uncon-scious condition. Near him was an ounce phial which had contained laudanum, but which, when picked up, was found to be alpeople can express their views and enforce their opinions through it, despite the fact that no organization exists.

"Are you a National, General?"
"What is a National, asked the general in called, who did what he could to save the unfortunate man, but without success. He died quick, cross-examining fashion."
"Pretty much anything that is nothin at ten o'clock this morning. It appears that Lear, who was a man of considerable wealth, and who at one one time occupied a good else," suggested the reporter.

General Butler thought half a second, shook his head and said: "No. Let me tell social position at Coshocton, on Friday of last week attempted to outrage his granddaughyou how you can tell a National when you ter, May Carlisle, a girl of fifteen years of age. The affair created great excitement at Coshocton, and an attempt was made to lynch see him. When you see a man wh thinks that the relations of the parties as they at present exist are not such as will bring about the best results, that Lear, but he escaped from the mob, going first to Columbus and afterward coming to man is a National. When you see a man Pittsburg, where he ended his career in the manner stated. It is also said that, while livwho believes that the financial system of the country as at present conducted is founded in ing at Hardscrabble, a village near Coshocton, error and sure to produce mischief and susa year or two ago, Lear made criminal astain the miseries which we now suffer, that man is a National. When you meet one who saults on his sister in-law and one of his daughters. The cause of his rash act is suplooks upon the present government as a fail-ure as regards the fundamental aid of the posed to have been a desire to escape prose cution for his assault on his granddaughte government to give the greatest comfort to He was an Englishman by birth, and was he greatest number, that man, too, is a Nanearly sixty years of age. His brother and son arrived here from Coshocton to-night and tional. When you find a man who believes that every one has a right to his own at all

isks, and that nothing can destroy that right, that man is a National "But does it require a new party, or comination, or split, or something to fix a man's ight to his own? Does not the law at pres nt guarantee the right of property?" "No, the law does not guarantee a man's right to his own. It does not provide that he shall not die a beggar in the street while another has enough and more than enough. "Are not the present laws equitable?" "No, sir; they cannot be when under them and by their administration the condition of things we see every day about us is brought

"Then what do you propose to do?" "Correct abuses and give to every one his own. Tax every man equally, according to his ability to pay for the support of the com-"Without the aid of party organization and

nachipery? "Oh, there is no need of that. Party disupline is rather a drawback, and I notice hat when the people want a change they get it, whether the parties will it or no. The Nationals distrust both parties, because they see in neither any chance of permanent reorm. The Democrats are just as bad as the Republicans, and there is no choice between them, as the Nationals see it. The National in one State is anti-Democrat and in another anti-Republican, according as one party or the other is in power. He is opposed to wrong-doing wherever it is."

"Then, of course, you are a National?" "Yes, so far as that is I am. Instances are not wanting of cases where popular movements have gone through without party back of them. Consider the knownothingshow they rose to power and swept State after State, and yet they had no ostensible central power or body as we know a party. The knownothings had no reason for being. They set out with an erroneous view when they proposed to oppose a man on account of the accident of his birth. They were fools, and the Nationals differ from them in having their belief founded on right and justice-on the rights of man and true principles of po-litical economy. The knownothings died out, of course, but the Nationals must live

and come out victorious. "How do you propose to treat the question of the relation of labor and capital?" GARDEN SEED! "When capital is used to oppress labor, the ion must cease." 'But does not the present law?"-

"No, sir; it does not. It is oppressive, unjust and altogether illogical. It cannot "Do you propose, then, to equalize prop-"We propose that each shall have his share, what is rightfully his according to the natural laws of God and man. The Nationals insist that no man shall suffer.' "But if that suffering is imaginary and

"Is starvation an imaginary ill-one to be net by a reference to law books and closed factory-doors?" "But if the trouble is laziness"-"Well, I leave that for you to settle how far laziness and ill-thrift shall be regulated

by law and statute. I only know that when my shoe is tight my toe protests, whether the head feels all right or not, and that toe will have its right if the whole body be affected in securing them. "Its rights as a toe?" "As a part of the body corporate, without drawing lines of distinction."

"But where will your party principles "Pardon me—no party—Nationals pure and simple; an uprising of the people, without coercion or manipulation. 'Well, where do you suppose the people of the National p-ersuasion will stop in their

"Only when wrongs now patent shall be set right and the present incompetent parties be swept out of existence." "What part would Justus Schwab, for in stance, play in the uprising?"
"I never saw the man; but who is he?
Does he not sell beer under a license granted by the city of New York? Is he not in a awful business, entitled to the law's protec-

"But his views and projects?"
"I tell you, sir, that Justus Schwab is innitely superior to the fellows who drive in their tally-ho coaches."

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